


WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.



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SEVENTEENTH
Annual Report

ON THE
PUBLIC HEALTH

OF THE



FOR THE YEAR 1909,
BEING THE
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
FREDERIC WILLIAM MARTIN,

M.R.C.S. Eng., L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., D.P.H., &c. ;

Medical Officer of Health of the Borough ;

Medical Superintendent of the Brighouse Joint Hospital ;

Medical Inspector to the Brighouse Education Authority ;

Fellow of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health, &c., &c.

BRIGHOUSE :
JOHN HARTLEY LTD., PRINTERS, PARK STREET.
1910.

Borough of Brighouse.

Sanitary Committee, 1908-9.

The Mayor:

Alderman R. THORNTON, J.P.

Chairman:

Alderman BUTTERWORTH.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor ROBERTS.

Members of Committee:

Alderman HEALEY,

Councillor FAWTHROP,

Councillor ARMITAGE,

„ HARDAKER,

„ BARNETT,

„ HELM,

„ BLACKBURN,

„ TAYLOR,

„ J. F. BOTTOMLEY,

„ TURNER.

Introduction.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,

BRIGHOUSE.

To the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Sanitary
Committee.

Gentlemen,

In presenting my Report on the Health of the District for the year 1909 I am pleased to be able to state that the statistical data on which the healthiness of a town is mainly judged are very satisfactory.

We have practically no control over the Birth Rate, and this has surely decreased year by year, until one would conclude it has now reached its lowest level. It does not do, however, to be too certain in these matters, and we must await the development of time with respect to this rate.

In contrast to this unsatisfactory one, we can turn to the other rates which it is necessary to prepare and, by reference to the table in the appendix, containing similar statistics belonging to other cities and towns in the West Riding, we can see at a glance how we compare with our neighbours

The Death Rate of Brighouse is low; the Zymotic Death Rate is also low; the Phthisis Death Rate is slightly below the average, and the Infantile Mortality Rate must be reckoned as very satisfactory. Though there was occasioned during the past twelve months a great amount of illness of a specific nature by reason of the prevalence at various times of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Measles, still the mortality resulting was only small, and at a further stage of this Report these ailments are fully commented on.

I trust that one thing, so urgently needed from a Health point of view—a Refuse Destructor—will soon be an established factor in this town, and I must not allow this opportunity to pass of reminding you that we have no Public Baths in this Borough. Irrespective of the great boon well-equipped Baths would be to the members of

general public, who, unfortunately, are not provided with baths in their dwellings, there is another great point in favour of their provision. This is the education of the younger branches of the population, not only as to the actual mechanical cleansing of their bodies, but beyond that to the material improvement in the condition of their general health which would ensue by the frequent resort to them. When these Baths do become an institution here no doubt special days, or portions of days, will be set apart for the use of scholars, and I feel sure that the children in this neighbourhood will be as keen on taking advantage of the benefits of the swimming bath as they are in a good many other towns.

A Disinfecting Station could be installed at the same time and practically on the same premises, and it will be fresh in the memory of most of you that a few years ago a Special Committee was formed to consider the provision of this, together with a Public Mortuary. A certain residence was inspected, but was found to be not at all suitable for the purposes required and no further action, to my knowledge, has been taken in these matters.

I respectfully submit their due consideration to you now, with the expressed hope that soon, if not all, at least some of these requirements may be provided.

I cordially thank you, the Members of the Sanitary Committee, for the attention you have paid in the past to the various matters which have been brought to your notice by myself and the Inspector of Nuisances, and I trust your support will be freely extended to us in the future.

My brother Medical Officers of Health, who have for many years past obliged me with returns, alluded to above, have again repeated this courtesy, and I take this opportunity of thanking them, as I likewise do so many of the officials of the Corporation, for their contributory aids towards the completion of this Annual Report.

Appended is the Report of your Inspector of Nuisances, and also the Reports on Medical Inspection of Scholars by your School Nurse (Miss Bond) and myself.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

FRED W. MARTIN.

Statistical and Sanitary Memoranda, 1909.

POPULATION of Borough—1891	... ..	20,663
„ „ 1901 (Census)	... ..	21,735
„ estimated middle 1909	... ..	22,455

INHABITED HOUSES at end of 1909 5,165

ACREAGE of Borough 2,224
(Rastrick 1,371, Hove Edge 450, Brighthouse 403).

MEAN ALTITUDE—Rastrick, 410 feet above sea level.

Hove Edge, 357 „ „

Brighthouse, 276 „ „

GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.—

Sandstone, Grit, overlying Coal Measures.

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of population 18.30

DEATH RATE „ „ corrected 12.6

OTHER DEATH RATES—

Cancer	... ..	0.71
Zymotic (seven principal diseases)	... ..	0.88
Respiratory (excluding Phthisis)	... ..	2.71
Phthisis	... ..	1.15
Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births	... ..	97

Vital Statistics for England and Wales for the Year 1909.

1909.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	Great Towns. (76).	Smaller Towns. (143).	England and Wales <i>less</i> 219 Towns.
BIRTH-RATE - -	25.6*	25.7	24.8	25.6
DEATH-RATE - -	14.5*	14.7	13.9	14.5
Zymotic Death-rate -	1.12	1.42	1.08	0.80
Infantile Mortality - (<i>per 1000 Births</i>).	109*	118	111	98

* Lowest ever recorded.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL.

BIRTHS.—In contrast to my opening remarks on this subject for the year 1908, I have now to record the smallest number of Births that has ever been returned in one year in this Borough, since any data of such have been kept. Whilst in the year referred to a marked increase had to be noted over the returns for the immediately preceding twelve months, the scale has markedly changed in the opposite direction, so that now the rate only equals 18.3 per thousand of the population. As the Birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales is 25.6 is the lowest ever recorded, it will be seen at once that Brighouse holds a very poor position, at all events as regards this item.

It may be that the population here, if increasing at all over the return for the Census of 1901, is doing so at a very small rate, and it would, I am sure, not come as a very great surprise to many if the next Census, due in about twelve months from now, shows we have not increased in our population at all.

Pleasantly situated as this town is in a valley, surrounded practically on all sides by hills, with easy access to country, and with such a choice of occupations for workers, the wonder is that the increase in the population has not been very great. I suppose the reason is that the depression in trade generally throughout the country has not passed by this town. Let us hope that trade prospects may improve speedily and that we may soon be able to report in glowing terms of the rise in numbers of the residents in Brighouse.

The Births, as they were certified according to season of the year and sex distribution, are as follow :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
First Quarter	...	53	...	49	...	102
Second	„	45	...	55	...	100
Third	„	65	...	52	...	117
Fourth	„	46	...	46	...	92
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		209		202		411

Returns for past ten years :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
1900	...	270	...	243	...	513
1901	...	265	...	251	...	516
1902	...	251	...	241	...	492
1903	...	257	...	244	...	501
1904	...	248	...	229	...	477
1905	...	237	...	217	...	454
1906	...	230	...	230	...	460
1907	...	208	...	214	...	422
1908	...	226	...	226	...	452
1909	...	209	...	202	...	411
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Average 10 years		240		229		469

DEATHS, on the other hand, have remained at a very fair level and, if the conjecture be correct as to the stasis in the population, then the rate is about the same as if estimated on the last Census return. The deaths of persons actually residing in the Borough totalled only two hundred and forty-six, but the deaths of Brighthouse residents which took place outside the district numbered thirty-seven. Of these twenty-eight occurred at two institutions at Halifax, three in Wakefield, and six in the Brighthouse Joint Hospital at Clifton. So the full total reached two hundred and eighty-three, and the Death-rate was slightly increased to 12.6 per 1,000 of the population.

This, of course, is very satisfactory, though it must be noticed that the lessening of this rate has been very general throughout the whole of the land. The corrected death returns for the past year are as follow :—

		Males.		Females.		Total.
First Quarter	...	46	...	47	...	93
Second	„	28	...	27	...	55
Third	„	27	...	30	...	57
Fourth	„	39	...	39	...	78
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		140		143		283

The distribution of the Deaths, according to sex, has been very even. In addition there were seventeen Still Births recorded in the Borough, two in Rastrick and fifteen in Brighthouse, and for this information I am indebted to Messrs. Eastwood and Milner, the respective Registrars at the Cemeteries.

Wards distribution of all Deaths (corrected) :—

Ward.	Number of Deaths.				Rate per 1,000 of Population.
Hove Edge	18	...	14.17
North	26	...	12.96
Calder	47	...	14.49
Bonegate...	52	...	12.12
Central	40	...	12.69
West	48	...	13.12
South	34	...	16.45
East	18	...	8.46

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Returns of Deaths for past 10 years :—

Year.	Males.		Females.		Total.
1900	...	202	...	197	399
1901	...	185	...	160	345
1902	...	153	...	152	305
1903	...	152	...	106	258
1904	...	165	...	140	305
1905	...	136	...	132	268
1906	...	171	...	151	322
1907	...	157	...	141	298
1908	...	159	...	161	320
1909	...	140	...	143	283
Average 10 years	162		148		310

INFANTILE DEATH RATE.—This is the lowest yet returned for this Borough, and is very satisfactory indeed. It must be borne in mind, however, that a correspondingly low Birth-rate has the probability of having the Infantile Death-rate also low. It would appear that in places where the fewer children are born the majority of these are desired by their parents to live. The great wastage of infant life undoubtedly takes place in the towns and cities with, as a rule, the largest populations, no matter what may be the immediate factors in determining this rate. In Brighouse up to the present year, beyond the distribution of printed pamphlets issued from the Health Department on the Feeding of Infants, through the services of the Registrar, Mr. T. Denham, nothing further had been done, but I can now write in a different strain. A few days ago your Committee, on my special report on the Early Notifications of Births, decided that whilst the time for adopting the Act was not yet opportune, decided to have the Weekly Returns of all Births in the Borough supplied by the Registrar. This will enable your Health Visitor (Miss W. Bond) to devote part of her time in calling upon such mothers as I may deem advisable, to enquire into the home surroundings, give verbal advice where needed in addition to the pamphlet information referred to, and keep a record of such cases visited. Of course these domiciliary visits will only be made in the cases of those who are not able to engage the services of the usual requisite nurse.

and special pains will be taken that no possible interference can happen with the treatment of the mothers and off-spring if being attended by a medical practitioner. It is as well to mention this fact, for when any new custom is started in a place, there is often a certain amount of suspicion aroused as to what is the real object of the innovation.

The Infantile Mortality for England and Wales for the past year is 109 per 1,000 Births. This also is the lowest ever recorded, so, at all events, there is little to complain about in this respect in Brighouse. Reference to Table V. in the Appendix will show that twelve of these deaths were certified as being due to Premature Birth, the children in nine instances only surviving their birth for a few hours.

Whooping Cough caused the deaths of seven infants and this is usually a very fatal disease to young children, but it is many years since we had so many of these deaths recorded. Bronchitis proved fatal in four cases and Pneumonia in two, and the only death certified in the Borough throughout the year due to Diarrhoea was that of a child between the ages of 3 and 4 months. In this instance an Inquest was held by the Coroner, the verdict being that the death caused by this infection was probably accelerated by mal-nutrition. Most likely the child had been improperly fed and this, as I have so often pointed out, is the one great cause of so many children losing their lives. With regard to the cases of Premature Birth I must here repeat that extra precautions should be taken by women during the period of pregnancy so that their off-spring may be afforded all possible chances of living at birth.

The second age period which, as I pointed out in my previous report, is of great interest next to the Infantile (1-5 years), shows for the year a marked decrease—there being only twenty-seven deaths certified, as against forty previously.

The majority of these deaths were caused by Bronchitis and Pneumonia, whilst Tuberculous diseases accounted for one-fourth and Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria collectively for another fourth. Measles, which had caused so much trouble and so many deaths, especially at this age period in 1908, was only credited with one death during 1909, and that at the age of four. I spoke rather pointedly last year about the more careful feeding of children at this age and, if the lessening of the death-rate in this particular class is at all resultant from my observations then, I now repeat that tea and chips should be banished from the children's table and milk substituted for the former and bread for the latter.

The ten years' numbers of Deaths now stand as follows:—

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
55	43	41	39	34	28	31	33	40	27

MORTALITY TABLES.

I.—INFANTILE. Years, 0-1.

Premature Birth 12, Whooping Cough 7, Bronchitis 4, Pneumonia 2, Congenital Defects 2, Convulsions 2, Non-Expansion of Lungs 2, Diarrhœa 1, Eczema 1, Thrush 1, Hœmorrhage 1, Accident at Birth 1, Inflammation of Brain 1, Diseases of Bowel 2, and Wasting Disease 1	40
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II. Years, 1-5.

Pneumonia 8, Tuberculous Disease 4, Diphtheria 3, Bronchitis 2, Measles 1, Inflammation of Bowels 1, Whooping Cough 1, Laryngitis 1, Brain Disease 4, Congenital Malformation 1, and Scarlet Fever 1	27
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III. Years, 5-15.

Pneumonia 3, Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 2, Heart Disease 1, Laryngitis 1, Digestive System Disease 1	10
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IV. Years, 15-25.

Phthisis 7, Heart Disease 2, Enteric Fever 1, Pneumonia 1, Brain Diseases 2, Bright's Disease 1, Parturition Accident 1, Other 1	16
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V. Years, 25-65.

Heart Disease 19, Phthisis 18, Pneumonia 11, Cancer 8, Brain Disease 11, Bronchitis 5, Kidney Disease 5, Suicide 5, Enteric Fever 2, Influenza 2, Accidents 2, Diabetes 2, Caries 2, Peritonitis 1, Rheumatism 1, Liver Disease 1, Other Diseases 7	102
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VI. Years, 65 upwards.

Bronchitis 20, Cancer 8, Influenza 5, Pneumonia 4, Heart Disease 8, Old Age 10, Brain Disease 13, Phthisis 1, Other Diseases 19	88
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UNCERTIFIED DEATHS—those not certified by a medical practitioner—none were registered as such, but the Coroner held Inquests on sixteen occasions during the year, the sex, age and cause of death being as per appended table:—

Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
F	59 years	Heart Disease and Bronchitis.
F	74 years	Old age, accelerated by neglect.
M	27 hours	Obstruction of Bowel.
M	78 years	Suicide by Hanging.
M	59 years	Accidental Drowning.
F	39 years	Suicide by Poisoning.
M	63 years	Suicide by Drowning.
M	1 day	Non-expansion of Lungs.
M	8 years	Ptomaine Poisoning.
M	35 years	Suicidal Drowning.
F	3 months	Diarrhœa following Malnutrition.
F	76 years	Trap accident, causing shock.
M	60 years	Heart Disease.
M	55 years	Suicide by Drowning.
M	46 years	Suicide by Gas Inhalation.
		and
M	29 years	Heart Disease.

The latter person belonged to Salford, and his death is excluded from our deaths returns (corrected) for the year.

Quite recently the Coroner has taken exceptional means of calling attention to the want of a Public Mortuary, an item which has figured for some years past at the foot of Table C in the Appendix of my Annual Reports. It will appear again in its usual place this year, but perhaps it will be the last time for its insertion, as no doubt an up-to-date Mortuary will now be provided.

SUICIDES.—Five included in preceding list.

Classification and Causes of Death.

A.—Defined and Specified Causes, comprising 7 Classes.

A.

Class 1. SPECIFIC FEBRILE or ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—All Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious, or Infectious.

Class 2. PARASITIC DISEASES.—Or those caused by Animal or Vegetable Parasites.

Class 3. DIETIC DISEASES.—Including those caused by Want of Food, Abuse of Alcohol.

Class 4. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Or those caused by Unsound Condition of Body.

Class 5. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES: e.g., Premature Birth, Congenital Malformation, Old Age, &c.

Class 6. LOCAL DISEASES.—Or those of the Nervous, Circulatory, Respiratory, and other Systems.

Class 7. VIOLENCE.—Comprising Accident, Homicide, Suicide, &c.

B.

Ill-defined or arising from any cause not specified in above group.

Annual Summary of Causes of Death of Brighouse Residents actually dying within the Borough.

1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Whooping Cough 8, Diphtheria 4, Measles 1, Diarrhœa

1. 14

Other (Influenza) 7

2.—PARASITIC DISEASES (Thrush 1) 1

3.—DIETIC DISEASES 0

4.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Phthisis 23, Cancer 16, Rheumatism 2, Diabetes 2,

Tubercular Meningitis 2, Other Tubercular Diseases 2,

Anæmia 1 48

5.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

Old Age 13, Premature Birth 12, Congenital Malfor-

mations 2, Atelectasis 2 29

6.—LOCAL DISEASES.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Apoplexy 20, Inflammation of Brain

6, Epilepsy 2, Convulsions 3, Spinal Cord, &c. 2 33

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.—Valvular Heart Disease 12, Endo-

carditis 2, Aneurism 2, Thrombosis 1, Other 5 22

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.—Bronchitis 31, Pneumonia 24,

Laryngitis 2, Pleurisy, &c. 2 59

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Diseases of Stomach 2, Inflammation

of Bowels 2, Jaundice 2, Peritonitis 1, Obstruction of

Bowel 1, Other 1 9

URINARY SYSTEM.—Bright's Disease 3, Nephritis 2, Blad-

der, &c. 2 7

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.—Abortion 1, Flooding 1, Other 1

DISEASES OF BONES AND JOINTS.—Caries 2 2

DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.—Eczema 1 1

7.—VIOLENCE.

Accident 3, Suicide 5 8

8.—ILL-DEFINED. Debility, &c. 2, Gangrene 1 3

Annual Summary of the Causes of all Deaths of Brighthouse Residents occurring within and without the Borough.

1.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Whooping Cough 8, Diphtheria 5, Scarlet Fever 2,
Enteric Fever 3, Measles 1, Diarrhœa 1, Septicæmia 1,
Other (Influenza) 7 28

2.—PARASITIC DISEASES. (Thrush 1) 1

3.—DIETIC DISEASES 0

4.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

Phthisis 26, Cancer 16, Rheumatism 3, Diabetes 2,
Tuberular Meningitis 2, Other Tubercular 3, Anæmia
2 54

5.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

Old Age 15, Premature Birth 12, Congenital Malforma-
tions 3, Atelectasis 2 32

6.—LOCAL DISEASES.

NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Apoplexy 25, Inflammation of Brain
6, Convulsions 3, Epilepsy 2, Spinal Cord Disease 2 ... 38

CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.—Valvular Heart Disease 17, Endo-
carditis 2, Aneurism 2, Other Blood Vessel Diseases 9... 30

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.—Bronchitis 31, Pneumonia 28,
Laryngitis 2, Pleurisy, &c. 2 63

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Stomach Diseases 2, Inflammation of
Bowel 2, Jaundice 2, Peritonitis 1, Obstruction 1
Other 1 9

URINARY SYSTEM.—Bright's Disease 3, Nephritis 3, Blad-
der, &c. 2 8

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.—Abortion 1, Flooding 1, Other 1 3

BONES AND JOINTS.—Caries 2 2

INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.—Eczema 1... .. 1

7.—VIOLENCE.

Accident 4, Suicide 6 10

8.—ILL-DEFINED. Debility 2. Gangrene 2 4

Principal Diseases causing Death during 1909.

Very nearly the same total of Respiratory Diseases was returned as in the immediately preceding year and now Bronchitis was answerable for the majority—thirty-one. With the exception of the third and fourth age periods, the others all contributed and more than one-half of the deaths were, as usual, of persons beyond sixty-five years of age.

Bronchitis Death Rate—1.38 per 1000 of Population.

PNEUMONIA (deaths) totalled twenty-nine, and no age period was exempted with this disease—one-third occurring between the ages of twenty-five and sixty-five.

Pneumonia Death Rate—1.29.

Only one death from Pleurisy was returned and three deaths from other lung diseases, excluding Phthisis, brought the completion of the list to sixty-four deaths and the

Respiratory Death Rate to 2.89 per 1000 of Population.

HEART DISEASES—Deaths from—were much fewer in number than in previous years, thirty such being noted, only three occurring before the age of twenty-five.

Death Rate—1.33 per 1000 of Population.

PHTHISIS.—It is satisfactory to point to the gradual improvement that has been shewn in the lessening of this particular Death-rate in this town. With the addition of deaths taking place outside the total has only reached twenty-six, and there was not one death attributed to this disease below the age of fifteen. The compulsory notification of Consumption of the Lungs amongst poor law patients has in this district not yielded a very big return; still it is a beginning in the right direction and, when one considers that the death-rate is higher from Phthisis than from the group of seven principal Zymotic Diseases, usually the question arises—"When will this infection be made compulsorily notifiable everywhere?" Sanatoria for Consumptive patients have been provided in many places, but to date we are rather behind hand in this direction in the West Riding and very little can be done beyond giving advice to known patients, on the best recognised means of checking the spread of this truly dreadful illness. Of the twenty-three houses in this Borough in which patients died of this disease in the last year only fifteen were disinfected by the Sanitary Authority officials. Every home should have been thoroughly and rigorously disinfected, but we have no power beyond suggesting that such safeguard for the survivors should be carried out as speedily as possible.

Of the deaths last year 16 were of males, and the distribution as to age periods and sex were as below :—

Years.—15—25		25—65	65 upwards	
7		18	1	
Years.		Males.		Females.
15—25	...	4	...	3
25—35	...	—	...	6
35—45	...	6	...	1
45—55	...	3	...	—
55—65	...	2	...	—
65—75	...	1	...	—
		—		
		16	10—26	

Of the males the occupations during life had been varied, four being returned as Stone Workers, two as Labourers, and one each of the following: Club Steward, Piece Cutter, Pianoforte Maker, Railway Porter, Wire Drawer, Silk Operative, Cotton Operative, whilst no known occupation applied to three.

The occupations of the Females were returned in four instances only, these being Silk Worker, Cotton Worker, Draper's Assistant, and Woollen Operative respectively, the former occupations, if any, of the remaining six being unknown.

Returns (yearly) of Phthisis cases since 1896 :—

1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
40	32	41	33	39	43	33
1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
27	43	30	27	25	31	26

The first seven years in the above list give an average per year of 37, whilst the last seven give an average of 30 cases.

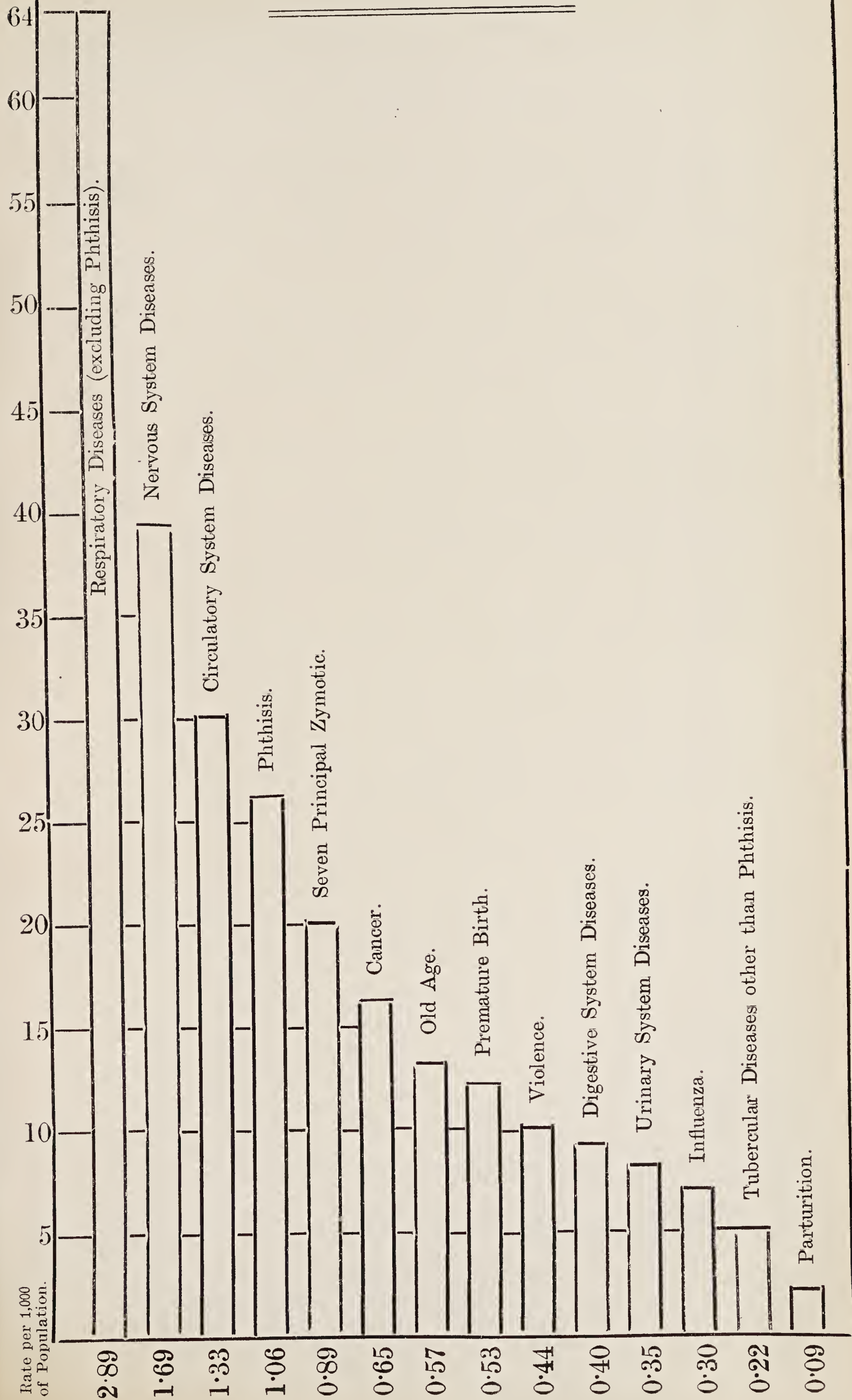
The Ward residences of the various patients registered during the year were as follows :—Calder, seven; Central, six; South, four; East, three; North, two; Bonegate, two; West, one; Hove Edge, one.

Phthisis Death Rate for 1909 was 1.15 per 1000 of Population.

Only five other deaths arising from illnesses of a Tuberculous character were returned—these being all under the age of five years. Other Tuberculous Disease Death Rate—0.22 per 1000 of Population.

CANCER.—Sixteen deaths from this disease were certified during the past twelve months, and one half of these were of persons older than sixty-five. Only two males died of Cancer, at the advanced ages of 68 and 75, and of the female deceased the youngest was aged forty, followed by one at forty-nine, another at fifty-three, two at fifty-seven,

CHART SHEWING DEATHS FROM VARIOUS DISEASES
AND GROUPS OF DISEASES IN BRIGHOUSE, 1909.



one each at sixty, sixty-one, and sixty-four, one at sixty-eight, seventy, seventy-one, seventy-two, and seventy-four, the list being completed by one death at seventy-five years.

Rate per 1000 of Population—0.71.

SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—The principal contributor to the total of twenty cases was Whooping Cough with eight deaths, seven of which occurred in the infantile age period. Measles only caused one death directly, though its presence was felt in the district more or less throughout the year.

Diphtheria proved fatal in five instances, three at under five years and two at exactly seven years of age. This disease was very virulent in character, in each of these instances death occurring in a very short space of time after the illness was detected.

Scarlet Fever caused two deaths, one being a girl aged seven, the other a boy aged nine, both at the Hospital. The Typhoid Fever deaths—three—were in the age periods five to fifteen years (1) and twenty-five to sixty-five (2), the former being the death of a young woman aged 18, whilst in the latter age period the deaths were of a man and woman, aged respectively.

The one case of Diarrhœa, which proved fatal, was that of a child aged three months.

The Zymotic Death Rate—0.89 per 1000 of Population.

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Nine cases were registered under the various headings of this section. Diseases of the Stomach, Inflammation of the Bowels, and Jaundice were debited with two each, whilst one each were due to Peritonitis, Obstruction, and

Rate per 1000 of Population—0.40.

URINARY SYSTEM DISEASES.—Deaths from—numbered eight Bright's Disease and Acute Inflammation of the Kidneys three each, and Affections of the Bladder two.

Rate per 1000 of Population—0.35.

VIOLENCE accounted for ten deaths, six being certified as suicidal and four accidental.

INFLUENZA caused seven deaths, principally in persons in the later age periods of life.

Rate per 1000 of Population—0.31.

REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.—Three deaths certified under this section.

Rate per 1000 of Population—0.13.

Mortality in relation to Season.

	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1.—GENERAL DEATH RATE.	
Highest in March	22.44
Lowest in June	4.8
2.—ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.	
Highest in August	2.13
Lowest in May, June and July each	Nil.
3.—RESPIRATORY DEATH RATE (excluding Phthisis).	
Highest in March	7.0
Lowest in May, July, and September each... ..	0.534
4.—PHTHISIS.	
Highest in April and November each... ..	2.13
Lowest in September... ..	Nil.

DEATH RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES
DURING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS
OF THE YEAR 1909.

Month	General Death Rate	Zymotic	Respiratory	Phthisis	Infantile D'ths per 1000 B'ths
Jan.	11.2	0.53	4.27	0.53	94
Feb.	10.5	0.53	4.27	0.53	64.5
March	22.44	...	7.0	1.06	154
April	10.15	...	2.65	2.12	54
May	8.55	...	0.53	0.53	192
June	4.8	...	1.06	0.53	27
July	9.08	...	0.53	0.53	24
Aug.	12.2	2.12	1.59	1.59	135
Sept.	6.94	1.06	0.53	—	85
Oct.	9.6	1.06	2.12	1.59	162
Nov.	10.68	0.53	1.06	2.12	160
Dec.	15.48	1.59	5.83	1.06	100
For Year corrected	12.6	0.88	2.71	1.15	97
Eng. & Wales	14.5	1.12	...	...	109
76 Great Towns	14.7	1.42	...	...	118
143 Small Towns	13.9	1.08	...	...	111
E. & W. less 219 T	14.5	0.80	...	...	98

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

No case of SMALL POX has occurred in the district during the past year, though in a neighbouring county a few cases had been reported.

But, in common with the majority of towns in this district, Brighouse has been visited by a rather severe epidemic of SCARLET FEVER. I say "rather" because, though there are always certain cases of this disease notified year by year in this district, we have not had by seventy odd as many cases reported as happened in 1899. After the long decline in this Borough the numbers of cases which occurred seemed rather formidable to persons who had forgotten what had happened in years prior to 1900. Of the one hundred and twenty-four cases notified the greater number, by far, affected children between the ages of five and fifteen, there being only one case recorded of an infant being attacked, whilst four persons over twenty-five years of age contracted the disease. One hundred and two patients, or just over eighty-two per cent., were sent to the Hospital at Clifton and only two of these succumbed to the disease, and as there was no fatal case amongst the twenty-two cases not removed to Hospital, the total mortality was low. Reference to the list of Infectious Diseases in the Appendix will show at a glance that the sudden increase of cases took place in July, reaching its maximum in October and declining gradually in the two following months. Reference to Table III. in the Appendix will also show that of the total, seventy-two patients resided in the Brighouse division, forty-one in Rastrick, and eleven in the Hove Edge portion of the Borough. The sex incidence of the cases was: Males, 66; Females, 58.

The numbers of cases of Scarlet Fever since and including 1898, now read as follows, arranged for further comparison as regards their notification month by month in the table appended, the average for ten latter years being 55.4.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total	
1898	...	5	10	8	4	7	14	4	9	8	4	5	8	86
1899	...	19	4	22	32	23	24	19	12	7	12	18	3	195
1900	...	12	3	5	4	4	8	19	4	3	9	9	5	85
1901	...	4	5	8	4	3	2	0	0	2	0	3	3	34
1902	...	4	6	6	2	4	4	4	3	2	3	9	4	51
1903	...	9	11	4	10	3	5	0	1	1	2	0	2	48
1904	...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	12	11	8	39
1905	...	4	2	1	10	1	2	7	3	2	7	4	14	57
1906	...	11	30	1	8	11	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	68
1907	...	0	0	6	5	2	2	3	3	0	0	2	0	23
1908	...	4	4	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	6	3	25
1909	...	6	10	8	2	3	1	10	8	19	24	18	15	124

DIPHTHERIA was notified on nineteen occasions, as against twenty-four in the previous year, and the majority of the patients were between the ages of one and five years, six being in the five to fifteen years age period, and one each in the two succeeding periods. As is customary with this illness the mortality was high, there being five deaths. Of these, three took place in the early age period and two in the five to fifteen stage. Brighouse was debited with eleven notifications and Rastrick with eight. Just over one-half of the patients were removed to Hospital; others probably would have been taken there, but in many instances the attack was so severe that the cases proved fatal almost as soon as they were diagnosed. The patient who died in the Hospital only survived admission by a few hours and I would again call the attention of parents and guardians, of young children especially, who cannot explain their feelings as readily as the older ones, that medical advice should be promptly sought whenever a child is found to be suffering from sore throat. This applies to all conditions of throat ailments, for it is impossible to say what will be the ultimate result, and it is an undoubted fact that treatment in Diphtheria infection, to be generally successful, must be taken in very good time. It does not do to delay in these matters. The number of male patients affected was eight.

The tables of Diphtheria Notifications (yearly), since and including 1898, now read:—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
5	11	17	44	20	3
1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
6	10	12	37	24	19

ENTERIC or TYPHOID FEVER.—For the last four years only a few patients have been notified under this heading, seven being the total for 1909. Of this number five resided in Rastrick and one each in the other divisions of the Borough. Three were removed to Hospital and one case proved fatal, this being the only death in the seven, the victim being a young woman aged eighteen. Five of the other patients were females, whose ages varied from thirty to fifty-three, whilst the male sufferer was aged forty-one. The Zymotic Death Rate was slightly increased by the deaths of two patients who had been admitted with others to the Hospital in 1908, and who died in January, 1909.

Typhoid cases since 1898:—

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
22	17	16	6	18	3
1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
4	16	9	8	6	7

ERYSIPELAS was also notified on seven occasions, five patients residing in Brighouse, the remainder in Rastrick. No case proved fatal. Reference to the appended table will show that this disease has markedly decreased in the latter half of the yearly returns.

1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903
33	20	16	14	12	3
1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
5	13	15	7	8	7

PUERPERAL FEVER was only notified once. This patient lived in Rastrick and made good recovery, the usual precautions being taken as to disinfection of house, clothing, &c., belonging to the patient.

The following tables show the Monthly Notification of all the notifiable Infectious Diseases and the Ward Distribution of the same—

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet F.	6	10	8	2	3	1	10	8	19	24	18	15	124
Diphtheria	3	3	1	—	2	2	—	2	—	1	2	3	19
Enteric F.	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	7
Puerperal F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
													158

Ward distribution of Infectious Diseases:—

	West.	Central.	Bone-gate.	East.	Hove Edge.	Calder.	North.	South.	Total.
Scarlet Fever	15	20	30	9	11	9	17	13	124
Diphtheria	3	2	4	2	—	2	4	2	19
Erysipelas	2	1	—	—	—	1	3	—	7
Enteric Fever	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	7
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
									158

Bacteriological examinations of various suspected material were made at the Laboratory of the West Riding County Council on behalf of the Medical Practitioners of this town and myself on many occasions. The majority of these tests were carried out with respect to Diphtheria cases, and relative to this disease I had 47 returns made from Wakefield. Only one examination of blood was made for me in a suspected case of Typhoid Fever, the other cases being too well marked to admit of any doubt; in the case in question the result was negative. With regard to the examination of specimens of sputum from suspected tuberculosis patients, I have only two of these, but as in case of the result being in the negative, I do not become acquainted

with the fact when the specimen is forwarded by the medical attendant of a private patient. My list, of course, does not exhaust the whole of the examinations that are made on behalf of the Brighthouse people, and in returning my thanks here to the Bacteriologists of the County Council for their valuable assistance, I take the opportunity also of reminding the medical men of the district that outfits can always be obtained at the offices of the Public Health Department here.

With regard to the routine in connection with notified cases of Infectious Disease, I may here mention that in respect of those patients certified for removal to the Hospital, I personally visit the patient before his or her removal. The bedding and articles of clothing are removed to the Hospital for steam disinfection; the rooms in the infected house are disinfected by your Inspector of Nuisances as soon after removal as is practicable. Certificates for enforced absence from school are forwarded by me to the School Attendance Officer and to the Head Teacher of the School, if any Scholars reside in the infected house. The length of absence asked for depends upon the nature of the case.

With regard to patients' certificates not marked for removal to Hospital, if I find on enquiry that isolation can be carried out at home, beyond obtaining the necessary particulars for the Zymotic Disease Register, and advising the people of the house what precautions to take, I do not interfere. I send a form to be filled in by the medical attendant on recovery of the patient, requesting the sanitary officials to have the house disinfected. This, when received at the office, is attended to with as little delay as possible.

With regard to the Library and supervision of books lent out, Mr. Wroe, the Librarian, is very careful in attending to this particular subject, and weekly I enter up his book giving address and name of tenant of house in which any notifiable infectious disease may have taken place. By this means everything is done to prevent any further spread of the disease. On many occasions books are destroyed if considered beneficial to do so.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

MEASLES, which had been present to such a great extent in the previous year, necessitating a special report on the subject, was not very much in evidence again until the month of March last, and we had a certain number of cases reported every month with the exception of August, September and October. In November again we had a slight rise in the number of cases, and in the early part of December the attendance at the Infant Departments of nearly all the Schools in the Borough was so affected by this illness, and also by Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough, which seemed to run hand-in-hand with it at this time, that I considered it advisable to recommend the closing of the Infants' Departments of all Schools save one. This was done for a period of four weeks, practically anticipating and extending the holidays by ten or eleven days, and so interfering as little as possible with the school work. The school excepted from this closure was St. Chad's, Hove Edge.

GERMAN MEASLES was reported to me as affecting children in about fifty families, distributed generally throughout the Borough, during the months of May and June.

CHICKEN POX.—There were a few scattered cases in the first half of the year, but in September the number of cases increased gradually, a dozen families being affected in that month. In November and December more abstentions from school on account of this ailment were necessary, finally necessitating closing of the Infants' Departments of Schools.

WHOOPING COUGH was not very much in evidence until the last quarter of the year, when a large number of children were affected. This complaint caused eight deaths during the year and is a very difficult illness to control. We do not know what causes the infection, but we do know that the infection lasts for a very long time—months in many instances.

MUMPS was only brought to my notice on about half-a-dozen times during the year, but many other ailments, preventing individual children from attending school for varying periods, were numerous. Thus, on account of scalp affections, mostly caused no doubt by inattention to the cleanliness of the head, I find I gave nearly seventy certificates. Other skin eruptions called for forty-four, and Ringworm and Eczema were specially mentioned on nearly thirty occasions. As stated in my Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children for last year—copy of which is included in this Report—I do not come across many of these latter ailments in school at the time of my visit. The teachers are very careful in the matter of excluding such children and reporting the cases to Mr. Hepworth (School Attendance Officer). I am very much indebted to them all for the valuable assistance rendered to the School Nurse and myself in assisting with the details

of the inspection. To Mr. Hepworth are due also my thanks for his prompt notices of cases of an infectious character which are reported to him by parents and others.

DIARRHOEA is not a notifiable disease here but, no doubt, if occasion required, it would be added to the list. Far from this being the case last year, the numbers of persons suffering from this ailment were very few indeed, and reference to the tables will show that only one death was caused by it. It will be remembered by most of my readers that we had very little hot weather during the summer season months in 1909, with the result that the earth never got to such a temperature as is said to be synchronous with the incidence of this disease. On the contrary we had more than our usual share of rainfall with, no doubt, a beneficial result as regards the absence of the subject in question.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

Very little complaint has been occasioned during 1909, though one item respecting unsuitable sanitary accommodation, reported in 1908, is still in existence.

Section 22 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, is in force in the district, but was not utilized in this instance.

In other respects everything is satisfactory.

Outworkers' lists have been forwarded to the officers of the Health Department as required by the Act, and no infectious disease has been found in any of the outworkers' homes.

Workshops are all in good sanitary condition. Very little trouble experienced in this direction, any defects requiring attention receiving same without reporting to Sanitary Committee. There are no underground Bakehouses in the Borough and the others are well looked after and conform to the regulations.

Medical Inspection of School Children.

Statistical Tables for the Year 1909.

TABLE I. TOTALS.

Number of Schools Inspected.	Number of Departments.	Number of Children medically examined.				
		Routine Inspection as per Code, Art. 58 (b).		Non-routine Inspections.		
		Age-group 5.	Age-group 9.	Age-group 13.	Age-group 5 + 9 + 13.	
11	20	283	375	272	4	

Total Routine Examinations 930

Total Routine and Non-routine Examinations... .. 934

TABLE II.—General Results of the Routine Medical Inspections.

Description.	Age-group 5.		Age-group 9.		Age-group 13.		Total.	
	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.	No. of Children	Ratio per cent.
Free from Classified Defect ...	92	32.5	54	14.66	79	29.04	225	24.19
Defective in one or more respects ...	191	67.5	321	85.34	193	70.96	705	75.81
Cases where Parent or Guardian attended ...	76	26.85	40	10.6	21	7.72	137	14.73
Cases where Parent or Guardian advised ...	191	67.5	321	85.34	193	70.96	705	75.81
Primary Visits to Houses by your School Nurse	200		321		238		759	

Explanatory Notes.

TABLE I.—“Non-routine” refers to cases examined not strictly belonging to the age groups selected for routine inspection.

TABLE III.—Poor Attendances, Poor Clothing and Footgear, Dirty Head or Body.—Classified from information given by the Teachers who have more or less opportunity for observing these matters.

TEETH. Carious or decayed teeth are not recorded in age group 5. This condition is only of a temporary character. In age groups 9 and 13, 3 or more carious teeth are counted as defective.

VISION AND HEARING. In age group 5, though the children are too young to be relied on for exactness, the numbers recorded are of those whose vision or hearing was plainly abnormal.

TABLE III.

Analysis of the Results of the Routine Medical Inspections.

Condition Recorded.	Age 5.		Age 9.		Age 13.		TOTALS. Age 5 + 9 + 13.	
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.
Poor Attendance ...	3	1.06	3	0.80	6	2.16	12	1.29
Poor Clothing, &c. ...	30	10.6	30	8.1	22	8.08	82	8.00
Poor Nutrition ...	18	6.36	20	5.33	8	2.95	46	4.94
Dirty Head or Body ...	18	6.30	40	10.66	28	10.20	86	9.24
Carious Teeth ...			254	67.73	115	45.05	369	67.46
Enlarged Tonsils ...	130	45.9	114	30.4	61	22.05	305	32.79
Adenoids ...	57	18.0	49	13.06	31	11.02	131	14.08
Enlarged Glands ...	44	15.54	62	16.53	32	11.76	138	14.70
External Eye Disease ...	35	12.3	15	4.00	14	5.10	64	6.88
Defective Vision ...	3	1.06	16	4.20	24	8.8	43	4.62
Ear Disease ...	2	0.70	1	0.26	2	0.73	5	0.53
Defective Hearing ...	3	1.06	19	5.06	14	5.14	36	3.87
“ Speech ...	19	6.71	19	5.06	6	2.2	44	4.73
“ Mental Condition ...	2	0.70	0		1	0.36	3	0.32
Abnormal Heart ...	12	4.24	43	11.46	24	8.82	79	8.41
“ Lungs ...	9	3.18	13	3.49	2	0.73	24	2.59
Chorea ...	1	0.35					1	0.10
Tuberculosis ...					2	0.73		
Rickets ...	3	1.06	3	0.86			6	0.73
Deformities ...	14	4.94	14	3.73	10	3.67	38	4.06
Infectious or Contagious Diseases ...	2	0.70					2	0.21
Other Diseases, Anæmia, &c. ...	14	4.94	27	7.2	18	6.61	59	6.34
Poor Housing ...	17	6.0	11	2.96	13	4.77	41	4.4
Unvaccinated ...	94	33.21	214	57.06	199	73.16	507	54.5

FRED W. MARTIN, M.O.H.,

BRIGHOUSE.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Authority, Brighouse.

Madam and Gentlemen,

In presenting my Report on the administration of the Education Act, as regards the Medical Inspection of School Children in the Borough of Brighouse, it will be well, I think, to furnish you, in addition to the statistical tables compiled on the same lines as the initial Report for 1908, with some information respecting the routine of the work.

In addition to the two age periods reported on in 1908, I thought it desirable to add another age period, so as to include scholars at about the middle of their school career, so my returns will show that nine hundred and thirty children have been medically examined and these have been arranged in the three groups, 5 years to 6, 9 years to 10, and 12 to 13 years. I intend during the present year to include another age period, viz, 7 to 8 years, so that by this means we shall be enabled to get a much better general estimate of the scholars in a much shorter time.

In the first part of the programme your School Nurse arranges with the Head Teacher of each department of the Schools for a list of names and addresses of the Scholars about to be examined, to be drawn up, and notices are sent out to their Parents intimating the date and time of such intended examination, so that they may avail themselves of the opportunity of being present. To facilitate their attendance the time is usually arranged for the afternoon, and in the morning of each day set apart your School Nurse weighs and takes the height of each child entering the same, together with details as to regularity of attendance, condition of clothing, bodily cleanliness, which three latter conditions are more correctly estimated day by day by the teachers, than can be done on the day of inspection.

You will notice, by reference to Table ii., that only a small percentage of parents or guardians attended during the year, the majority being, of course, with the five year old children; but here only a proportion of a little over 25 per cent. were present. The absence of the others may have arisen from many causes, and perhaps they were quite willing to leave the children in our hands, but I would much prefer a greater number of the parents to attend, especially with the youngest class. Their presence inspires confidence in their children, and it is much more advantageous to point out the defects to the person in charge at the actual time of examination and to give the advice necessary towards rectifying the same. However, this lack of attention is, no doubt, counteracted by the visits of your School Nurse to the houses of the children, and the returns on this heading will show her visits to have been very numerous. Though it is impossible at present to give detailed accounts of the remedial effects so far obtained, I am sure that much good has resulted from this part of the routine.

The striking feature in the result of the inspections has been the great number of children suffering from decayed or decayed teeth and though, to a very great extent, I ignored this condition in the youngest children on account of the temporary character of the teeth at their age, sufficient bad examples were found amongst the older scholars to constitute a very large percentage of defects.

Irrespective, however, of actually decayed or decaying teeth (3 in number as standard) it was astounding how many mouths required attention in the matter of cleansing, and equally astounding was the surprise evoked on my asking the question: "Do you clean your teeth?" of a boy or girl over twelve years of age. This is a very important subject, for it ought to be thoroughly understood by parents that the health of the individual depends to a very great extent upon the soundness and cleanliness of the teeth. I may be wrong in my opinion, but I think there are very few parents who cannot afford to buy a tooth brush for each of their children, and I would submit to you that in those few cases where means do not permit some assistance in this respect might be granted. The expense would not be great though it would, of course, be necessary to see that the brushes provided were well made and reliable, and I am informed these can be procured at little cost. Enlarged tonsils, with accompanying adenoids, in many instances, show a large percentage in the returns, but I may state that a fair number of these defects have been remedied on the advice given to the parents since the examination began in 1908, and particular stress is laid upon the necessity of early treatment where possible.

The children suffering from markedly dirty heads, which produce the glandular swelling in the neck, so frequently seen, did not number very many, but it would not be a bad thing if the hair of the youngest children especially was kept shortened. They have so many opportunities of transferring to or acquiring from their companions, the vermin which they may be harbouring, that every possible means should be taken to prevent the spread of this disgusting condition. The "no-hat" brigade would be a suitable corps for school children to belong to, for it is often by the interchange of head gear, by accident or otherwise, that these pests are transmitted. Of course, in bad cases, the sufferers are excluded from school attendance until such time as they are cured, but, in the majority of instances, these dirty heads can be cured in a very few days if attended to early on, and the parents themselves should never allow them to become neglected.

We meet with but occasional cases of Ringworm or other known cases of skin affection at the time of medical inspection, for these cases are rigorously excluded by the teachers. I find by the school books that one hundred and forty children were absent from school for various periods. On account of Scalp affections 70, Eczema and allied skin affections 50, and Ringworm 19 cases.

With regard to the sanitation and general condition of the Schools, with the exception of Rastrick Church School, which did not come up to the requirements, the others may be considered satisfactory, though it will be an undoubted step in the right direction when all the closets are converted to the water carriage system.

I may now conclude these remarks by inserting a table shewing the average height and weight of the 930 children examined in the past year, this table having been inadvertently omitted from the summarized tables which I have arranged for you.

I remain, Madam and Gentleman,
Yours faithfully,

FRED. W. MARTIN,

Medical Officer of Health,
Medical Inspector of School Children, &c.

ANTHROPOMETRIC TABLES.

BOYS.				GIRLS.			
Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Height inches.	Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Height inches.	Number Examined.	Average Height inches.
5 yrs.	156	40.76 (102 cm)	5 yrs.	127	39.26 (98 cm)	127	39.26 (98 cm)
9 yrs.	175	48.34 (120 cm)	9 yrs.	200	47.88 (119 cm)	200	47.88 (119 cm)
12 yrs.	104	54.66 (317 cm)	12 yrs.	168	54.59 (136 cm)	168	54.59 (136 cm)
BOYS.				GIRLS.			
Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight lbs.	Age last Birthday.	Number Examined.	Average Weight lbs.	Number Examined.	Average Weight lbs.
5 yrs.	156	38.07 (17.27 K)	5 yrs.	127	35.87 (16.25 K)	127	35.87 (16.25 K)
9 yrs.	175	54.59 (24.77 K)	9 yrs.	200	51.82 (23.52 K)	200	51.82 (23.52 K)
12 yrs.	104	71.99 (32.72 K)	12 yrs.	168	69.03 (16.25 K)	168	69.03 (16.25 K)

For purposes of comparison I append also tables of average Height and Weight, compiled by the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (report of 53rd meeting).

HEIGHT.			HEIGHT.		
Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Age.	Boys.	Girls.
5	39.72 in.	39.77	5	40.9	40.3
9	48.88 in.	47.36	9	58.3	52.2
12	53.72 in.	53.98	12	73.0	74.9
WEIGHT.			WEIGHT.		
Age.	Boys.	Girls.	Age.	Boys.	Girls.
5	38.07	35.87	5	40.9	40.3
9	54.59	51.82	9	58.3	52.2
12	71.99	69.03	12	73.0	74.9

School Nurse's Report.

To the Chairman and Members of the Brighouse Education Committee.

Madam and Gentlemen,

From the date of my appointment, April 1st, until December 31st, 1909, in addition to being present with the Medical Officer at the Inspection of School Children, I visited the homes of 759 children, who were found defective, and acquainted the parents with the Doctor's opinions and desires concerning their treatment.

I was very well received by the majority of the parents, who almost invariably promised to carry out the Doctor's instructions.

Only in two or three cases were my visits resented.

On re-visiting 65 homes I found that nine children had been medically treated.

These were either cases of tonsils and adenoids removed, teeth extracted, or eyes tested for glasses.

26 children were much improved—they were almost all cases of dirty and defective teeth.

The remainder of the parents again promised to have their children attended to and in several cases I have since heard of this being done.

I also visited 66 cases of skin eruption and sore head, which were reported to the Medical Officer by the School Attendance Officer, and re-visited 27 of them.

These make a total of 917 visits for the nine months.

I remain, Madam and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

WINIFRED M. BOND, A.R.S.I.,

School Nurse.

BRIGHOUSE.

ITS PHYSICAL FEATURES, GENERAL SURROUNDINGS, etc.—Situating on the River Calder, in a valley of the same name, surrounded practically by hilly woodland, with easy access to the country in each direction, this town is almost centrally located between Halifax on the West, Bradford on the North, and Huddersfield on the South, its distance from each of the first and last-named places being about four miles, whilst it is slightly further away from Bradford (7 miles).

The general condition of the population is good, there being very little real poverty in the town.

The industries are numerous and comprise:—

- A Stone Quarrying.
- B Silk Factories.
- C Cotton Factories.
- D Woollen and Worsted Factories.
- E Iron and Brass Foundries.
- F Wire Works.
- G Dye Works.
- H Flour Mills.

A.—The ailments principally affecting workers in this trade are Respiratory, including Phthisis.

B.—Silk Factories. Both Males and Females are employed. Phthisis most prominent disease.

C.—Cotton Factories. Both Males and Females are employed at the work connected with these industries. Phthisis is also found to be one of the chief diseases affecting the workers.

D.—Woollen and Worsted. No special complaint is attributed by the workers—both male and female—to the routine of their occupation at this industry.

E.—Iron and Brass Foundries. In one department of this work—the polishing or buffing as it is called—is answerable for the causation of Phthisis.

F.—Wire Works. Nothing out of the general run of illness is traceable to these.

G.—Dye Works. The use of chrome and other dyes, in many instances, has the effect of producing a peculiar eczematous condition of skin. Rheumatism also prevalent.

H.—No special illness attributable.

The general housing accommodation is good. There is a sufficiency of open spaces and, with few exceptions, the cleanliness of the house surroundings is good.

The supervision over new houses is efficient, and no back-to-back houses have been allowed to be built for over twenty years.

The water supply is good and continuous, being supplied by the Halifax Corporation at a fixed price in perpetuity. The water is of upland source, well filtered and free from risks of pollution. No complaints of Plumbism during 1909.

The milk supply is also good and abundant and the sanitary condition of cowsheds and milkshops is satisfactory.

No complaints have been brought of any unsound food being exposed for sale during the past year.

There are three Slaughter Houses, one of which is public. All are well kept and supervised. Only one carcase (that of a pig) condemned for Tuberculosis.

Sewerage and drainage of the town nearly completed. Portions of Rastrick still require attention in this respect.

Sewage Outfall Works belonging to Brighthouse are situated at Cooper Bridge, about two miles beyond the boundary of Brighthouse. Area of land about 50 acres. Form of treatment: Intermittent land filtration plus chemical precipitation. Should be under control of Borough Surveyor. Excreta removal principally by pail system. Certain number of houses on water carriage method which will, it is to be hoped, be the system of the majority in due time, as new buildings must be compulsorily so wherever practicable. Privy middens still in existence to the number of 384.

Domestic or ash tub refuse is removed by scavengers to the Sanitary Depot and other rubbish tips. Destructor badly wanted. The paper from refuse is burnt and ashes riddled and mixed with excreta from pails and sold as manure, sometimes.

Pollution of Rivers and Streams.—This offence comes within the jurisdiction of the West Riding Rivers' Board, to whose credit must be laid the certain purification of the streams in this district.

Abatement of Nuisances.—Preliminary notices are first served on those causing, followed, if necessary, by statutory notices. 95 per cent. of all nuisances are abated without further action. No houses are let in lodgings.

Offensive trades comprise three Soap Works and two Tripe Boilers. No need of further bye-laws.

Public Elementary Schools.—Sanitary condition good. These frequently visited by Medical Officer of Health. Scholars suffering from contagious ailments, e.g., Ringworm, Pediculosis Capitis, &c., rigorously excluded from school until cured. In cases of infectious disease, scholars affected isolated (principally Hospital) and contacts debarred from school attendance on latest regulations, return certificates being signed by Medical Officer of Health.

Sanitary Condition of Grammar School (Boys), good. One such in Borough.

Infectious Diseases.—Notifications: Compulsory of Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Fevers (Typhus, Typhoid, Continued), Puerperal Fever, and Erysipelas. Removal of patients to Isolation Hospital, situated just outside the Borough. 48 beds for Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever. Small Pox cases are removed to the Halifax Corporation Small Pox Hospital on terms agreed to mutually for a period of twenty years.

Disinfection of infected houses by Sanitary Inspector.—Formalin chief agent employed.

Disinfection of bedding, clothing, &c., carried out at Steam Disinfector attached to Isolation Hospital.

Tuberculosis.—Control of, slight. Only compulsory notification of Poor Law patients in force here. In such and other cases where voluntarily notified visits to houses and advice by Medical Officer of Health and Health Visitor, disinfection of houses, clothing, &c., after death; the latter usually only notification of illness. Disinfection asked for by sanitary officials; sometimes granted, but there is no compulsion.

No Hospital accommodation for Phthisical patients beyond what is provided for Poor Law patients.

Control of Midwives in hands of the West Riding County Council.

APPENDIX I.

INCLUDING VARIOUS TABLES,
Statistical or Otherwise.

TABLE 1. **Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and Previous Years.**

YEAR.	Population Estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.				TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTIU- TIONS IN THE DISTRICT. 9	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institutions in the District. 10	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District. 11	NETT DEATHS AT ALL AGES BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT	
		Number. 3	Rate.* 4	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number. 12	Rate.* 13
				Number. 5	Rate per 1,000 Births registered. 6	Number. 7	Rate.* 8					
1	2											
1899	21,570	503	23.31	61	121	336	15.37			35	371	17.20
1900	21,690	513	23.63	75	146	378	17.42			21	399	18.30
1901	21,750	516	23.69	91	176	331	15.20			14	345	15.84
1902	21,860	492	22.40	63	125	287	13.06			18	305	13.88
1903	21,983	501	22.78	60	120	245	11.14			13	258	11.73
1904	22,076	477	21.67	53	106	298	13.49			7	305	13.81
1905	22,100	454	20.54	54	111	252	11.4			16	268	12.11
1906	22,196	460	20.72	65	141	292	13.15			30	322	14.50
1907	22,280	422	18.94	42	99	273	12.25			25	298	13.37
1908	22,365	452	20.21	47	104	292	13.1			28	320	14.30
Averages for years 1899-1908.	21,987	479	21.78	61	115	298	13.55			20.7	391	14.5
1909	22,455	411	18.3	40	97	246	10.95			37	283	12.6

* Rates in Columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1,000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The “Public institutions” to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

Area of District in acres	Total population at all ages	...	...	21,735
(exclusive of area	Number of inhabited houses	...	...	4,893
covered by water)...	Average number of persons per house...	2,224		4.44

At Census of 1901

I. Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	II. Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	III. Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
None.	Brighthouse Joint Hospital. Halifax Workhouse. Halifax Smallpox Hospital. Halifax Infirmary. Huddersfield Infirmary. Wakefield Asylum. York Asylum. Bradford Infirmary. Bradford Eye & Ear Hospital.	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District? No.		

Table III. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in Whole District.						Total Cases notified in each Locality.			* * No of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.			
	At all Ages	At Age†—Years.					Brig-house	Ras-trick	Hove Edge	Brig-house	Ras-trick	Hove Edge	Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 65							
Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	19	—	11	6	1	1	11	8	—	7	4	—	11
Erysipelas ...	7	—	—	—	1	6	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	124	1	18	93	8	4	72	41	11	60	34	8	102
Typhus fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric fever ...	7	—	—	—	1	6	1	5	1	—	2	1	3
Relapsing fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Plague ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	158	1	29	99	11	18	89	57	12	67	40	9	116

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this table should be the same as those in Tables II. and IV.

State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent, and the accommodation, available for the district, afforded by it. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district, state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a workhouse is situated.

* This space may be used for record of other diseases the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.

† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

* * * Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the District is divided into separate localities or is treated as one undivided area.

Isolation Hospital (Brighthouse Joint Hospital) situated at Clifton, in the Halifax Rural District. Total available beds, 48; number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated: Cholera, Typhus, Typhoid, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria.

**TABLE IV.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during
year 1909.**

Brighouse Urban District.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring in or beyond the District.						
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and up- wards.
Measles... ..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Whooping-cough... ..	8	7	1	...	...	...	..
Diphtheria and Membran- ous Croup	5	...	3	2	...	...	...
Enteric	3	...	...	...	1	2	...
Epidemic Influenza	7	...	...	...	...	2	5
Diarrhœa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.)	26	...	...	...	7	18	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease	16	...	...	...	...	8	8
Bronchitis	31	4	2	...	...	5	20
Pneumonia	29	2	8	3	1	11	4
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	..	1
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs ..	3	...	1	1	...	1	..
Premature Birth ..	12	12	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and accidents of parturition.	2	..	...	...	1	1	...
Heart Diseases	30	...	...	1	2	19	8
Accidents	4	1	...	...	...	2	1
Suicides	6	...	...	...	...	5	1
All other causes	89	12	5	1	4	28	39
All Causes... ..	283	40	27	10	16	102	88

Table V. Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes—Certified	17	5	...	1	23	1	6	2	3	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	40
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	7
Diarrhoea, all forms... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	9	2	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Congenital Defects	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Injury at Birth... ..	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia... ..	3	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	6
Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	17	5	...	1	23	1	6	2	3	1	...	2	...	1	1	..	40

Population, estimated to middle of 1909—22455.

Births in the year—legitimate, 411; illegitimate, 2.

Deaths in the year of—legitimate infants, 40; illegitimate infants, 0.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 283.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors
or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	17	1	None.
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	7	1	None.
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this report)			
Total... ..	24	2	

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness				
Want of Ventilation				
Overcrowding	1	1		
Want of Drainage of Floors				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or Defective	One not remedied			
Not Separate for Sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bake-house (S. 101)				
Breach of special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)				
Other Offences				
(Excluding Offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report).				
Total	1	1		

4.—Registered Workers.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	
<p>Bakehouses 20, Blacksmiths 7, Bootmakers 22, Botanical Brewer 1, Brushmaker 1, Card Maker 1, Cabinet Makers 5, Cloggers 4, Coach Builder 1, Coopers 4, Currier 1, Dressmakers 26, Jewellers 4, Joiners 8, Knitters 2, Laundry Work 2, Malster 1, Mattress Maker 1, Milliners 13, Painter 1, Paper Bag Maker 1, Photographers 3, Picture Framers 1, Plumbers 7, Polishers 4, Saddler 1, Sweet Packer 1, Tailors 12, Tinplate Workers 6, Upholsterers 2, Wheelwrights 6, Wireworker 1.</p>	
Total Number of Workshops on Register ...	170

5.—Other Matters.

Class (1),	Number (2),
<p>Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—</p> <p>Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133)</p> <p>Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5)—</p> <p>Notified by H.M. Inspector</p> <p>Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Underground Bakehouses (S. 101):—</p> <p>Certificates granted during the year ...</p> <p>In use at the end of the year</p>	<p>Still in abeyance</p> <p>None</p>

TABLE C. 1909.

BRIGHOUSE SANITARY DISTRICT.

WATER SUPPLY—Any development during 1909?—Only to new houses.

Developments still needed?—None.

Has public supply been continuous?—Yes.

Is the water plumbo-solvent and, if so, what corrective treatment is applied?—No.

Any samples tested for lead during 1909?—No.

SEWERAGE—Developments during 1909?—Nil.

Developments still needed?—Portion of Rastrick.

Special Sewer Ventilators.—Kind in use?—Ordinary manhole covers. Number?—None. Are they satisfactory?—Generally.

Any offensive Manholes?—One complaint in 1909.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Any complaint as to Outfall Works?—None in 1909.

SCAVENGING—Any inadequacy, and where?—None.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.—Any adopted or sanctioned during 1909?—None.

ADOPTIVE ACTS.—Any steps taken for the consideration, adoption, or application of:—

- (a) Notification of Births Act, 1907?—Not adopted, but weekly returns of Births to be sent in by Registrar from 1910.
- (b) Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907?—Corporation Act, 1907. What Sections?—None.
- (c) Other Adoptive Acts?—None.

REGULATED BUILDINGS, TRADES, &c.	No. in District	No on Register	Total No. of Inspection made.	General Condition?	Legal Proceedings (if any).
Common Lodging Houses	2	2	13	Good.	
Canal Boats ...	—	—	33	Good,	
Slaughter Houses ..	3	3	38	Good.	
Cowsheds ...	29	29	21	Good.	
Offensive Trades ...	5	5	7	Good. 2 Tripe Boilers. 3 Soap.	

COWSHEDS.—Any special inspection made during 1909?—Nothing beyond the 21 visits.

Any milk samples tested for tubercle, and with what result?—None.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.—Any suspected spread by rats, dogs, cats, fowls, flies or fleas?—No.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.—Any observation on adequacy or efficiency?—Adequate and efficient.

SCHOOLS.—Any matter calling for special attention of School Medical Officer?—No.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.—Are there any uncertified women attending confinements without a doctor?—Not to my knowledge.

DWELLINGS.—Any occupied houses unfit for habitation?—No.

Any overcrowding of persons in houses?—No.

Any action taken under the Housing Acts?—No.

Is house-to-house inspection systematically made?—No. Are records kept?—No.

Any special activity in house-building?—No.

Number of Houses built during 1909?—58. General character—Artizans' dwellings.

Do the new houses accord with By-Laws?—Yes. Who deals with plans?—Highways Committee and Surveyor.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—What organised effort to control it?
—Weekly returns of births; visits and advice from Lady Health Visitor.

Is Health Visitor appointed by S.A.?—Yes, part time.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.—Any system of notification?
—Only in Poor Law cases.

Any local treatment of Patients on sanatorium lines?—No.

Any Sanitary Inspection of Patients' Houses?—Yes, after death.

Any Disinfection of Patients' Houses?—Yes.

Any Distribution of Advice?—Yes. Any action re Spitting?—No.

Any Disinfection of public rooms, vehicles, etc.?—When required.

NUISANCES:—

Total No. of Nuisances in hand at close of 1908, 27. At close of 1909, 20. Reported during 1909, 95. Abated during 1909, 102.

Total No. of Legal Notices served for Abatement of Nuisances during 1909, 42.

Total No. of Summonses or other Legal Proceedings, None.

No. of Sink wastes disconnected during 1909, 15. Trapped, None.

No. of Closets newly constructed during 1909, 58. Kinds, W.C.'s.

METEOROLOGY.—Mean Temperature for 1909, 46.5. Rainfall, 36.30in.

WHAT ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN IN REGARD TO THE FOLLOWING MATTERS?

Seizures of Unsound Food?—Two. Prosecutions?—None.

Samples under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts?—Five. Prosecutions?—None.

No. of Smoke observations taken?—13. Legal Notices?—None. Summonses?—None.

BIRTHS during 1909:—Males, 209. Females, 202. Total, 411.

DEATHS during 1909:—

(1) Gross Deaths, i.e.: Total actually registered in the district, without any correction, 246.

(2) Nett Deaths, on which the rates are calculated: Males, 140; Females, 143; total, 283.

Number uncertified, included in the above?—None.

SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF DISTRICT, AND SUGGESTIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:—Refuse Destructor, Public Mortuary and Disinfecting Station, Public Baths.

Tables shewing the Population of Brighouse and Rastrick and the Number of Births and Deaths from 1876 to 1909; also the Birth Rates and Death Rates in these Years.

A.—BRIGHOUSE.

Years	Population	Births.		England and Wales Birth Rate	Deaths		England and Wales Death rate
		Number	Rate per 1000 of Population		Number	Rate per 1000 of Population	
1876	7,290	262	35.9		151	20.7	
1877	7,400	276	37.2	36.1	163	22.0	20.4
1878	7,500	291	35.2	35.9	165	20.0	21.7
1879	8,300	282	34.6		178	21.4	
1880	8,385	287	34.2	34.6	187	21.4	20.4
1881	7,962	263	33.6	33.9	138	17.2	18.9
1882	8,120	314	38.6	33.7	132	16.9	19.6
1883	6,280	280	33.0	33.2	159	18.3	19.5
1884	8,388	289	34.6	33.5	179	21.4	19.6
1885	8,545	292	34.3	32.5	195	23.3	19.0
1886	8,700	260	29.8	32.4	189	21.2	19.3
1887	7,780	304	34.6	31.4	169	19.2	18.8
1888	8,880	301	33.9	30.6	135	15.6	17.8
1889	9,100	279	30.6	30.5	151	17.8	17.9
1890	9,226	275	29.8	29.7	120	21.2	19.2
1891	10,276	321	31.7	31.4	199	19.2	20.2
1892	10,507	282	26.8	30.5	199	28.9	19.0
1893	10,610	286	26.9	30.8	194	18.2	19.1

B.—RASTRICK.

1876	6,540	281	42.9		146	22.2	
1877	6,695	304	45.4	36.9	153	22.8	20.4
1878	9,000	294	32.6	35.8	179	19.8	21.7
1879	9,060	305	33.6		171	18.8	
1880	9,135	299	32.7	34.6	101	22.0	20.4
1881	8,036	327	40.6	33.9	163	20.2	18.9
1882	8,252	292	35.3	33.7	168	20.3	19.6
1883	8,465	280	33.0	33.2	167	19.7	19.6
1884	8,680	290	33.4	33.5	122	25.5	19.5
1885	8,285	306	34.6	32.5	159	18.0	19.6
1886	8,950	268	29.9	32.4	178	20.7	19.0
1887	9,075	293	33.3	31.4	179	19.7	18.8
1888	9,592	285	30.7	30.6	159	16.6	17.9
1889	9,865	276	30.8	30.5	180	18.5	17.9
1890	9,981	280	28.1	29.7	164	16.4	19.2
1891	9,279	311	33.4	31.4	112	22.9	20.2
1892	9,448	270	28.5	30.5	172	18.2	19.0
1893	9,583	276	28.8	30.8	159	26.5	19.2

C.—BOROUGH.

1894	21,043	571	27.13	29.6	312	14.6	16.6
1895	21,153	573	27.08	30.3	349	16.50	18.7
1896	21,238	547	26.83	29.7	360	17	17.1
1897	21,347	573	26.84	29.7	322	15.08	17.4
1898	21,466	549	25.57	29.4	418	17.6	17.6
1899	21,570	503	23.31	29.3	371	17.1	18.3
1900	21,690	513	23.63	28.9	399	18.39	18.3
1901	21,780	516	23.69	28.5	345	15.84	16.9
1902	21,960	492	22.40	28.6	305	13.88	16.3
1903	21,983	501	22.78	28.4	258	11.73	15.4
1904	22,076	477	21.67	27.9	305	13.81	16.2
1905	22,100	454	20.54	27.2	268	12.11	15.2
1906	22,196	460	20.72	27.0	322	14.5	15.4
1907	22,280	422	18.94	26.3	298	13.37	15
1908	22,365	452	20.21	26.5	320	14.3	14.7
1909	22,455	411	18.30	25.6	283	12.6	14.5

Table shewing Population, Births, &c., in West Riding Towns from which Returns were received.

CITY OR TOWN.	Population 1909.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.		Zymotic Death Rate.	Pneumonia Death Rate.	Respiratory Disease Death Rate.	Infantile Deaths per 1,000 Births.	No. of Notifications Received.
		Number.	Rate per 1,000	Number.	Rate per 1,000					
Leeds ...	484,012	11,002	22·8	6,854	14·2	0·81	1·14	2·87	123	3113
Halifax ...	107,750	1,840	17·0	1,552	14·4	0·77	1·1	2·6	99	766
Huddersfield ...	94,740	2,318	24·55	1,539	16·30	1·05	1·54	3·87	96	788
Keighley ...	46,450	959	20·6	626	13·47	0·64	1·07	2·23	108	270
Barnsley ...	46,500	1,614	34·70	807	17·36	1·78	·94	3·73	218	188
Wakefield ...	43,936	969	22·0	606	13·7	0·38	1·22	2·66	106	147
Batley ...	31,929	736	23·05	459	14·37	0·78	0·9	2·34	116·8	201
Dewsbury ...	26,967	559	20·72	509	18·87	·82	1·2	3·59	153	106
Liversedge ...	15,200	318	20·9	189	13·2	·80	·9	1·9	106·9	61
Ossett ...	14,341	306	21·33	197	13·73	·90	·48	2·2	133	156
Pudsey ...	13,833	260	18·7	228	16·3	·65	·86	2·9	153	87
Cleckheaton ...	13,070	253	19·35	153	11·70	·22	·45	2·75	102·7	17
Brighouse ...	22,455	411	18·3	283	12·6	0·89	1·06	2·89	97	158

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

Years.

Month.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75-85	85 up	T'tal
Jan.	3	1	2	—	1	2	2	2	8	2	1	24
Feb.	2	3	1	1	—	1	1	7	5	2	1	24
March	6	6	—	1	2	2	2	8	9	7	2	45
April	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	10	—	2	—	24
May	5	—	—	3	1	—	4	2	3	2	1	21
June	1	1	—	2	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	10
July	1	3	—	—	3	1	2	4	3	—	—	17
Aug.	5	—	1	1	2	2	3	3	5	2	—	24
Sept.	2	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	4	3	—	16
Oct.	6	1	2	3	—	2	—	1	3	2	1	21
Nov.	4	2	1	—	2	3	2	2	5	3	—	24
Dec.	3	6	2	2	1	3	2	3	5	4	2	33
Total	40	27	10	16	17	18	22	45	50	30	8	283

Corrected to include Deaths of all Persons belonging to
Brighthouse.

MONTHLY BIRTHS, 1909.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	18	14	32
February ...	15	16	31
March ...	20	19	39
April ...	17	20	37
May ...	11	15	26
June ...	17	20	37
July ...	21	20	41
August ...	21	16	37
September..	23	16	39
October ..	20	17	37
November..	13	12	25
December ..	13	17	30
Total ...	209	202	411

MONTHLY DEATHS, 1909.

Month.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January ...	11	13	24
February ...	15	9	24
March ...	21	24	45
April ...	10	14	24
May ...	11	10	21
June ...	7	3	10
July ...	9	8	17
August ...	11	13	24
September.	7	9	16
October ...	14	7	21
November..	10	14	24
December ..	15	18	33
Total ...	141	142	283

Includes all Deaths, whether occurring
within or without the District.

Monthly Notifications of Infectious Diseases.

Month.	Diphtheria & Memb. Croup.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
January ...	3	1	6	—	—	10
February ..	3	—	10	3	—	16
March ...	1	1	8	—	—	10
April ...	—	—	2	1	—	3
May ...	2	1	3	1	—	7
June ...	2	—	1	—	—	3
July ..	—	1	10	—	1	12
August ...	2	1	8	—	—	11
September..	—	1	19	2	—	22
October ...	1	—	24	—	—	25
November..	2	1	18	—	—	21
December..	3	—	15	—	—	18
	19	7	124	7	1	158

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1909.

Month.	Pressure of Atmos- phere in Month at 32° and Sea Level Mean.	Temperature of Month.		Mean Reading Thermometer.		Rain.	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Maximum in rays of sun.	Minimum on grass.	No. of days on which it fell.	Amount Collected.
January ...	ins. 30,079	0 49·2	0 17·5	0 52·6	0 27·9	15	ins. 2·09
February ...	30,164	50·8	24·9	57·8	26·9	11	1·45
March ...	29,498	53·2	22·2	66·3	...	21	3·27
April ...	29,923	65·7	28·9	91·8	32·5	17	3·10
May ...	30,064	75·4	31·1	97·2	32·2	13	2·36
June ...	29,970	64·7	35·3	98·0	37·9	15	2·50
July ...	29,985	70·5	41·1	105·2	42·8	20	4·33
August ...	29,983	79·8	44·9	103·2	41·0	16	2·78
September ...	30,003	63·5	36·5	83·5	36·2	14	3·06
October ...	29,709	68·4	25·0	82·8	33·2	22	4·00
November ...	29,998	54·5	26·5	60·3	26·1	9	1·11
December ...	29,647	51·6	19·9	48·7	24·5	26	5·64
Annual Means ...	29,918	62·3	29·5	78·9	32·8	...	...

For the above Table I am indebted to the courtesy of Dr. Neech,
Medical Officer of Health for Halifax.

APPENDIX II.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,
RALPH MARSDEN.

BOROUGH OF BRIGHOUSE.

Report of the Inspector of Nuisances for the year ended December 31st, 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee, acting by
the Council as the Urban Sanitary Authority for the Borough of
Brighouse.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour and pleasure of presenting to you my
Seventeenth Annual Report of the operations of the Sanitary Depart-
ment for the year 1909.

NUISANCES.

Number unabated at the beginning of the year ...	27
„ Reported as per Journal	95—122
„ Abated during the year	102
„ Unabated at the end of the year	<hr/> 20

CASES ABATED.

Number of Accumulations removed	9
„ Ashpits repaired	3
„ Back Yards repaired	2
„ Drains within buildings removed	5
„ Fall-pipes disconnected... ..	20
„ Houses re-drained	23
„ House drains opened	14
„ House drains repaired	21
„ House drains ventilated	3
„ Lavatory waste-pipes disconnected	1
„ Premises re-drained	10
„ Privies cleaned	1
„ Privies converted to the W.C. System	15
„ Privies repaired	1
„ Middens done away with	9
„ Sink-pipes disconnected	15
„ Soil-pipes within buildings removed	2
„ Soil-pipes ventilated	2

CASES ABATED.—Continued.

Number of	Swine removed	2
„	Tipper Closets converted to W.C.'s	6
„	Traps from the foot of Soil-pipes removed	1
„	Tub Closets converted to W.C.s	2
„	Water Closets repaired... ..	5
„	Water Closets new	9
		<hr/> 181

It should be understood that several sanitary defects are sometimes included in one nuisance, hence the number of "CASES ABATED" above the number of "NUISANCES." Again the disconnection of waste-pipes, fall-pipes, the fixing of ventilating pipes and intercepting traps where required are included in the "23 HOUSES RE-DRAINED."

IMPROVEMENTS.

The drain which drains the whole of houses known as "The Crescent," which by test was considered to be defective, has been opened in several places and the test verified. This drain has been intercepted with an ordinary intercepting chamber, practically re-laid and ventilated, all the defects being remedied.

TOOTHILL GROVE and all the Outbuildings, together with the Farm-house, stable, and cowsheds, have been entirely re-drained.

INSPECTIONS, VISITS, &c.

Number of	Houses and premises inspected	130
„	Houses and premises re-inspected	317
„	Notices issued (intimation)	59
„	Notices issued (statutory)	42

EXAMINATION OF DRAINS.

Number of	Drains tested and found defective	22
„	Drains tested and found satisfactory	64

DISINFECTION.

Number of	Houses from which cases have been removed	95
„	Visits made to infected houses	247
„	Houses disinfected	130
„	Houses disinfected after Phthisis	18
„	Rooms disinfected	224
„	Beddings disinfected	138
„	Schools disinfected	32

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number registered in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ of Lodgers registered to receive	...	...	...	...	...	181
„ of Lodgers reported as being received	...	...	...	...	...	96
„ of Visits	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ of Notices (intimation)	...	...	...	...	...	10

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Number of Observations taken	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ Notices (intimation)	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Notices (statutory)	...	...	...	...	...	None

Only in two cases has the omission of black smoke exceeded the time limit, that is ten minutes in the hour; each observation is of 60 minutes' duration.

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877 and 1884.

During the year ended December 31st, 1909, thirty-three boats using the Calder and Hebble Navigation Co.'s Canal in this district have been inspected. Of this number, all with the exception of one, were in very good condition, both as regards to cleanliness, repairs and other regulations. As to the one, arrangements are being made for its use to be discontinued.

STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1909 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BRIGHOUSE URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY:—

Have you Hospital Accommodation for any cases of Infectious Diseases met with on a Canal Boat in your Sanitary District?—
Yes.

Is Inspector's remuneration inclusive with payment for other duties?—
—Yes.

Number of Boats inspected in 1909	...	...	...	...	...	33
Number of Boats conforming to the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	33
Number of Boats infringing the Acts and Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	None
Total number for which the Cabins were registered	...	...	...	...	...	168
Total number occupying the Cabins	...	...	...	...	...	69
Details of Occupation: Male Adults	...	...	...	...	...	50
Female Adults	...	...	...	...	...	10
Children of School Age	...	...	...	...	...	5
Children under School Age	...	...	...	...	...	4—69

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Number of places to be visited—

„	Tripe Boilers	... ..	2
„	Soap Boilers	... ..	3—5

These places are all very carefully attended to, there being no complaint or cause for any.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Number of Public Slaughter Houses	... ..	1
„ Private Slaughter Houses	... ..	2— 3
„ Visits	... ..	38
„ Notices (intimation)...	... ..	1
„ Notices (statutory) ...	... ..	None
„ Seizures	... ..	2

LIST OF SEIZURES.

March 9th—The internal organs of an heifer.

April 5th—The carcass of a pig.

KILLING ON UNLICENSED PREMISES.

At the beginning of the year your Inspector visited Sycamore Cottage and found that some swine had been slaughtered on the premises and sold to a Pork Butcher in Halifax. The occupier reported that he had obtained permission from the Inspector of Police. The killing was discontinued and no further action was taken.

FACTORIES.

Number of Visits to Factories	... ..	17
„ Notices (intimation)...	... ..	1
„ Complaints from Factory Inspector	... ..	2

WORKSHOPS.

Number of Workshops on the Register, including		
„ Bakehouses...	... ..	170
„ Visits...	... ..	7
„ Notices (intimation)...	... ..	1

HOME WORKERS.

Number of Lists received	... ..	7
„ Home Workers	... ..	51
The number 51 is made up as follows:—		
„ Silk Pickers	... ..	36
„ Card Setters	... ..	8
„ Burlers	... ..	7—51
Number of Visits	... ..	7
„ Notices	... ..	None.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, and MILKSHOPS.

Number of Persons on the Register...	56
„ Visits ...	21
„ Notices (intimation)...	1
„ Notices (statutory)...	None

The number 56 is made up as follows:—

Cowkeepers ...	2
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk ...	27
Purveyors of Milk living in the Borough	9
„ „ outside the Borough	18—56

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Number of Samples of New Milk taken ...	5
The Analyst reports all genuine.	

SCAVENGING.

COLLECTED.

Ashtubs.	Dry Ashpits.	Wet Ashpits.	Tubs.	Tanks.	Total.
14,906	9,494	1,220	152,586	73	178,279

DEPOSITED.

Depot.		Bramston Street.	Elland Edge.	Other.	Total
Vans.	Carts.				
8,477	2,806	2,368	313	797	14,761

COST.

	Depot.			Tubs.			Nightsoil.			Slaughter-house.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Team Labour ...	13	3	0	547	3	11	363	11	4				923	18	3
Manual Labour ...	230	0	1	310	3	7	139	19	0	79	7	10	759	10	6
	243	3	1	857	7	6	503	10	4	79	7	10	1683	8	9

APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF CLOSETS.

Pails, emptied weekly ...	3000
Of the above number 145 are emptied twice a week.	
Water Closets ...	1103 Increase 119
Waste Water Closets ...	159
Privy Middens ...	384 Decrease 9
The Pail Closets are emptied Weekly.	
Ashtubs part emptied Weekly.	
Others, emptied Fortnightly.	
Ashpits part emptied Fortnightly.	
Others, emptied Monthly.	
Privy Middens emptied Monthly.	

TEAM LABOUR.

This is supplied by two Contractors. One is for the collection of closet pails, which are delivered at the Sanitary Depot at 1s. 3d. per van load of 18. The other is for the collection of house refuse, which is done at 6s. 3d. per day for horse and man. Both contracts are from April 1st, 1909, to March 31st, 1912.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Yours truly,

RALPH MARSDEN.

Inspector of Nuisances' Office,
February 17th, 1910.

